

ganization of the Turkish army. He said:

"We have witnessed the failure of the Turk as a soldier. We have seen him dying of hunger, worn out by fatigue, wrecked by suffering and running away after having abandoned his place in the combat."

"I have never seen a more poignant picture of human distress than that presented by these unhappy men, thrown into one of the most terrible wars in history, without food, without medical attention, almost without chiefs, almost without arms. And at Seldier I saw a soldier whose right hand had been severed held out to us, begging for medical help, the bleeding stump, around which he had tied a piece of twine."

"I saw long lines of famished men, who came to our tent begging for a crumb of bread and staggering away without a murmur of complaint when told that we had none to give. I saw a thousand wounded leaving a trail of blood as they dragged themselves toward Tchorlu. I saw hundreds of others fall by the wayside, dying from wounds and fatigue."

"At Tchorlu a column of soldiers, terrible in appearance, staggered through the streets in a driving rain and wind storm. No one paid any attention to them. They had no shelter, nothing to eat. From a nearby bakery an officer threw out handfuls of bread, and the soldiers fought for possession of the loaves. More than half of them got nothing, and turned away, ragged, pallid and weak."

"All the houses were closed. Practically all the population had fled, and those who remained barricaded themselves within, trembling with fear. The soldiers knocked vainly at the barred doors. Groups shivering in the cold tried the doors of stables to seek refuge; even the stables remained inhospitable. Refugees smashed their way into shops and devoured all they found, including raw vegetables and candles, and sucked at pieces of greasy wood."

"I never saw such an image of Inferno. One of the most miserable of the wanderers succeeded in getting into a house where we were staying, drenched to the skin and teeth chattering. 'Take all my money; take my clothing if you will,' he cried, 'but I beg of you to give me some bread.'"

"I questioned him. He said he came from Asia Minor and had not eaten for eight days. I gave him a slice of bread and a chocolate tablet, and he went away to join the remnants of the retreating army, of which this was the end."

"Thus did the Turkish soldier appear to me. He seemed to have no understanding of the great drama in which he was participating. But his indolent misery and his horrible animal distress were enough to break one's heart."

"I do not know whether the accusations of a massacre are exact, but so far as I have observed I can affirm that not only have the Turks committed no excesses, but I believe that no army in the world under such frightful circumstances would have been more moderate, more docile."

HAS NO FEAR FOR COLLEGE

Son of Robert's Organizer Says Turks Favor Institution.

Although Cleveland H. Dodge, president of the board of trustees of Robert College, Constantinople, did not receive a cable dispatch yesterday from Dr. Charles F. Gates, president of that institution, as he had expected, a cable message was received by Professor A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia University, from John Muller, superintendent of construction at Robert College. In the absence of word from Dr. Gates, it was said at the office of Mr. Dodge that he had not sent \$10,000 or more by cable as he had intended doing, but would forward the money to-day whether he heard or not. At the Commercial Cable office it was said all messages were delayed forty-eight hours or more.

Professor Hamlin said the message from John Muller, who was graduated from the Columbia School of Architecture and was formerly a pupil of Professor Hamlin, was filed on Saturday night and was in regard to construction work on the college.

"He didn't say a word about any fears for the college," said Professor Hamlin. "The college would be one of the last places, anyway, that would be attacked. An erroneous impression has got abroad that the Turkish people are down on the institution. It is just the opposite. Last year it had the largest enrollment of Turks in the history of the institution, and at the present time it has seventy-five Turkish students. So far the only trouble experienced was when fifty Slav women quit work on the new buildings being erected and went to the war."

Professor Hamlin was born in Constantinople, and his father, Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, was the organizer and first president of the college. Two years ago he spent many months in Constantinople preparing plans for the enlargement of the institution in view of the Kennedy bequest of \$1,500,000. Mr. Muller represents Professor Hamlin there at the present time.

ADRIANOPLE BOMBARDED

Correspondent Within Besieged City Sends Message.

Adrianople, Nov. 9, 3:45 p. m. (via Odessa).—The bombardment of this city by the Bulgarians began again yesterday and continued to-day from the south and west. In the afternoon it stopped, and Shukri Pacha, the military commandant, had placards posted all over the city announcing the victory of the garrison, which had repulsed the Bulgarian attacking force around Maras and had driven the be-

1/2 Glass before Breakfast tones up the stomach, clears the head and does you good.

Hunyadi Janos Water
NATURAL LAXATIVE
Quickly Relieves
CONSTIPATION

FRANCE PUTS PRESSURE ON POWERS FOR PEACE

Question Whether Serbia Shall or Shall Not Have Port on Adriatic Too Small for Europe to Fight Over.

Paris, Nov. 11.—"For the whole of Europe to be plunged into war simply over the question whether Serbia shall have a port on the Adriatic is an eventuality too monstrous to be entertained." This quotation from one of the leading newspapers here fairly sums up Europe's attitude toward the Balkan danger.

All the diplomatic pressure possible will be exerted in Vienna, Belgrade and St. Petersburg to induce the adoption of conciliatory policies at what is regarded as this critical moment for European peace. The reports that Russia has extended the time of service of her soldiers and is not granting any requests for leave made by her army officers in the district of Warsaw, together with the fact that Austria-Hungary is strengthening the garrisons of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, are regarded as disturbing factors during the present European tension.

The suggestion by the British Premier, Mr. Asquith, that all specific questions, such as the distribution of ports on the Adriatic, should be postponed finds great favor in France, where it is thought that if such subsidiary problems can be relegated to the future the danger of a European conflict will have passed.

Advices reaching here from Belgrade this morning confirm the report that the exposition of the Austro-Hungarian point of view to Premier Pachich of Serbia by the Austrian Minister contained nothing of the character of an ultimatum. Premier Pachich was to leave to-day for Uskub to confer with King Peter, and the impression distinctly prevails here that Austria-Hungary and Serbia are trying earnestly to reach an agreement.

Some interesting sidelights on the war are telegraphed by a correspondent of "Le Matin," who had opportunities of talking with some of the Turkish prisoners in the hands of the Bulgarians. Many of them had come from Asia and had never before heard of Bulgaria. When the cause of the war was explained to them, one of them said:

"We knew nothing of that. At Brusa, in Asia Minor, where we were recruited, we were told that, according to the law

slogers a considerable distance into the surrounding country.

This is the first dispatch sent by any correspondent with the besieged Turkish garrison of Adrianople.

ACTIVITY IN VIENNA

Austria-Hungary's Position Is Summed Up in Four Points.

Vienna, Nov. 11.—Symptoms that important decisions in connection with the Balkan situation are under consideration in Austria-Hungary are seen in the fact of the frequent audiences between Count von Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Emperor Francis Joseph, who has also several times conferred with the War Minister and the chief of the general staff of the Austro-Hungarian army.

To these significant occurrences are added the arrival at Budapest of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his forthcoming visit to the German Emperor as well as yesterday's conference between Dr. S. Danef, the President of the Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies, and Count von Berchtold, and subsequently with the German Ambassador at Vienna.

Dr. Danef, who, before leaving Bulgaria, was received by King Ferdinand, and while passing through Serbia had audiences with King Peter and Premier Pachich, is believed to be the bearer of proposals connected with the difficulty in regard to Serbia's desire for an Adriatic port. He is also supposed to be empowered to make a special agreement with Austria-Hungary concerning Bulgarian interests and Rumanian claims.

A local newspaper, the "Sonnen und Montags Zeitung," sums up the position of Austria-Hungary in the Balkan question in the following four points:

- First: Assured and unrestricted facilities for access to the Eastern markets and free commercial transit to Salonica.
- Second: The integrity of Albania.
- Third: The protection of Austria-Hungary's political interests by the creation of local relations with Serbia and the exclusion of political antagonism.
- Fourth: Compensation for Rumania.

CHOLERA IN BOTH CAMPS

Bulgars Affected as Well as Turks—Reports of Fighting.

Constantinople, Nov. 11, 10 p. m.—The Bulgarians began an attack on the Turkish advanced positions along the Tchataldja line yesterday afternoon. The fighting continued throughout to-day. Judging from the number of wounded arriving in Constantinople, the Turkish troops are offering fierce resistance.

The Porte to-night sent a note by telegraph to the Turkish representatives abroad, inquiring what progress had been made with respect to obtaining the conditions of the Balkan States in the matter of an armistice. The Porte is still without a reply to its recent appeal to the powers.

Cholera has appeared among the Bulgarian troops, according to the reports. The number of wounded soldiers reaching the capital is increasing to such an extent that the War Office has decided to send contingents to Brusa, in Asia Minor. Every possible accommodation in the capital is being utilized for the care of the wounded. Several warehouses, a wing of the barracks and other buildings have been transformed into hospitals, and two large hospitals in the suburb of Kadikuei were opened to-day. The Unionist and other political clubs, temporarily closed by order of the government, have also been converted into hospitals.

An official bulletin says that during

of the Prophet, we must go to fight the 'infidels,' and that the hour to exterminate them had arrived. We were also told that Allah had promised us victory, and the Turkish governors declared we should divide among us the immense riches of the enemies of Allah. We have, therefore, been deceived."

The situation at Constantinople is described by the correspondent of "Le Matin" there. He says the British cruiser Weymouth is in direct wireless communication with the station at Bosphorus, and receives daily the latest political, financial and sporting news. The crews of the foreign warships are now allowed shore leave and stroll along the streets without exciting much attention from the natives.

The presence of the foreign warships in the Dardanelles provokes various amusing comments from the Turks. Thus, one patriot called on the French Ambassador to thank him for the fact that the French government had sent the Leon Gambetta instead of another vessel. "We understand," he said, "the delicate attention this implies and the encouragement you mean to give us, for Gambetta stands as the type of statesman of the national defence."

Two of the inhabitants of Constantinople were overheard exchanging a peculiar dialogue. "What," asked one of them, pointing to the Bosphorus, "are all these foreign warships?" "Those," replied the other without a smile, "are the ships we have taken from the Greeks."

The French admiral, who, owing to his seniority of rank, is in command of the international fleet at Constantinople, has been obliged to come to an arrangement with the other commanders in regard to the use of the wireless. On the first day of the gathering of the fleet all the ships were working their apparatus at the same time, causing great confusion. Now each ship has been allotted a certain hour during which she may telegraph.

Toulon, Nov. 11.—The French armored cruiser Montcalm, now on its way to the Far East, has been intercepted by wireless and ordered to proceed at once to Constantinople.

The last twenty-four hours six new cases of cholera, with two deaths, have occurred among the refugees. The usual sanitary and quarantine measures are being applied to shipping leaving Constantinople.

The warships in the harbor were dressed to-day and salutes were fired in honor of the King of Italy's birthday.

KAISER'S WORK FOR PEACE

Uses His Influence to Restrain Austrian Precipitancy.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Nov. 11.—Kaiser Wilhelm's vigorous effort to avert a European war is the subject of telegrams from special correspondents of two of the leading London newspapers to-day.

"Reputedly fond of war and on the qui vive for a chance to practise it," telegraphed the correspondent of "The Times" in Sofia, "the Kaiser is using his influence in the present European crisis all on the side of peace. But for his counsel Austria would have occupied the Sanjak of Novi-pazar by the middle of October and otherwise applied force to modify the course of events which subsequently rolled up the map of Southeastern Europe. At this moment the same powerful voice is probably all that keeps Austria from using its army to arrest the Serbian advance to the Adriatic."

Information of the same tenor comes from Valentine Williams, Paris correspondent of "The Daily Mail," who was sent to Vienna to watch international events.

"Four years ago," telegraphs Mr. Williams, "when Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina the Kaiser proclaimed the appearance of Germany in shining armor beside its Austrian ally as against Serbia, backed by Russia. To-day Germany, though in complete accord with its ally, is exercising its influence to restrain Austria from enforcing its interests until they are actually menaced with permanent endangerment. I learn that the Kaiser also put the brakes on Austrian ambitions when the Serbian troops were approaching the Sanjak of Novi-pazar with the intention of wresting it from the Turks."

Those who believe in the efficacy of armaments to preserve peace will be gratified over what may be called the pleasant paradox in the attitude of the chief of the most formidable army in Europe.

U. S. CRUISERS FOR LEVANT

The Tennessee and the Montana to Sail To-day.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.—The armored cruisers Tennessee and Montana will sail early to-morrow for the Mediterranean to protect American interests that might be endangered by the war in Turkey. The big warships, fully equipped, left their berths at the Philadelphia Navy Yard this afternoon and anchored in the Delaware River. They will get under way for the East at high tide to-morrow morning.

Although the cruisers are worthy representatives of the American navy, they are not so large as the English, French and German ships that have been sent to Turkey. The Tennessee and the Montana are practically sister ships, each displacing 14,500 tons and having a speed of twenty-two knots. Each carries a battery of four 10-inch and sixteen 6-inch rifles, twenty-two 3-inch rapid-fire guns and twenty-two guns of smaller calibre.

SERBS REACH ADRIATIC

Vanguard of King Peter's Army Arrives at Its Goal.

Uskub, Turkey, Nov. 11.—The vanguard of the Serbian army has reached the coast of the Adriatic. It met no armed resistance during its march through Albania, but its progress was slow on account of the deep snow.

EYEWITNESSES DESCRIBE FIGHTS AT MANY POINTS

Rodosto Not Yet Taken, Though Heavily Shelled—Serbs Brave at Prilop, Near Uskub.

London, Nov. 12.—The danger of a massacre and looting of Constantinople appears to have abated. None of the correspondents of the London papers mentions it this morning. It is possible that the epidemic of cholera is now causing greater fears, although if the army is driven into the capital no one can foresee what the disorganized soldiery may attempt.

The correspondent of "The Daily News" says that there seem to be a quarter of a million people dying from sheer starvation outside the city walls, which soon will be surrounded by a pestilence stricken, famished horde. Even now the people are fighting with the soldiers for handfuls of grain. Every effort is being made to transport the refugees to Anatolia, which is the only means of averting a ghastly catastrophe.

Descriptions of Tchataldja differ radically. The correspondent of "The Daily News" says that the troops sent there are excellent. Every yard of the defenses has been mined and protected by barbed wire.

German officers, however, report that the troops are deserting because of hunger and that men are dying of starvation in the trenches.

The correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph," wired on Sunday that the Bulgarian advance had begun and that Nazim Pacha, the Turkish commander in chief, had notified his government that he could offer no effective resistance.

Fugitives on their way to Constantinople, he added, had been stopped by bayonets. Fresh troops from the capital had done nothing to restore order. The Bulgarians have not yet taken Rodosto, according to a Constantinople message to "The Daily Telegraph." They surrounded the town on the land side, but apparently were awaiting reinforcements. The Bulgarians appeared four miles from the town, on the Murad Road on Thursday. Religious dignitaries went out to arrange terms of surrender, but arriving on the spot where the Bulgarians had been they found it vacated.

On Friday, the Turkish warship Mesoudieh, accompanied by a torpedo boat, arrived off the port. "The military element," says the correspondent, "gaining confidence from the presence of these vessels, decided to defend Rodosto against the invaders. Trenches were dug commanding the sites and every available man was armed with an obsolete weapon that could be found. The Bulgarians were awaited, not with confidence, but in the blind belief that something would happen favorable to the Turks."

"During luncheon on Sunday the guns of the Mesoudieh opened with a terrific roar. This caused an indescribable panic among the Greek and Armenian population, who thought it the precursor of a general attack and massacre. The majority fled for shelter to the consulates, which were immediately swamped with gesticulating, frantic men, weeping women and howling children. We did our best to stop the panic by pointing out there was no danger and that the Mesoudieh was firing at the enemy, a long way off, not at the town. But every time the battleship fired a broadside the houses were shaken to their foundation, and a wild babel of sounds from terrified thousands broke out afresh."

"We hastened to the highest roof to watch the attack. The Turkish troops who defended the town were ranged in a long thin line around the town, but they could offer resistance to the invincible invader for no great length of time. The fighting lasted throughout the afternoon, the Bulgarians steadily approaching until their bullets were whistling over the houses, causing the entire population to take to their cellars."

"Every one expected the Bulgarians to bring up their artillery and bombard the town, but either because they were not in strength or had no artillery they did not press the attack. When night fell they were encircling the doomed port with an ever thickening ring of bayonets, while the feeble and dispirited Turkish garrison was still in possession of the almost undefendable outer works."

The correspondent got to Constantinople by a French steamer, which the refugees stormed. He terminated his dispatch as follows: "When we left Rodosto was still holding out, but if Bulgarians bring reinforcements it must fall."

A vivid account of the storming of Prilop comes from the correspondent at Uskub of "The Daily Telegraph."

"On the Serbian side," he says, "the battle was waged almost entirely by the infantry, because the nature of the country prevented the guns from being dragged to the front. The Serbians had to advance through a narrow defile, which was covered with snow and ice. Both sides suffered terrible hardships."

"The final storming of the Turkish trenches occurred on Thursday. The hillside was so steep that the Turks, when the Serbians came near the trenches, rolled huge rocks down among them, crushing and maiming scores of men."

"The Serbians, disregarding all losses, clambered up the rocks in the face of a terrible fire and sprang into the trenches, bayonetting the Turks and smashing them with clubbed rifles when the bayonets broke, while their comrades dashed up the slopes behind their support."

"The Turks fought bravely, but the great physical size and power of the Serbian infantry at close quarters soon told, and in a few minutes the Turks were in full flight. The most remarkable thing in the attack was that there was not a skulker to be seen. Every man seemed to be filled with a fierce desire to close with the Turks, and

WAR CLOUD LOWERS OVER AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

Dual Monarchy Reckons on Support of Her Allies, but Maintenance of Her Attitude May Leave Her Friendless.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 12.—The diplomatic development of the Balkan war holds the field at the moment, there being apparently a lull in the fighting. Important conferences have taken place in Budapest, where there have been frequent audiences between Count Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister, with the war minister, the chief of staff of the army and the veteran Emperor himself. The heir apparent to the Austrian throne has also visited the Hungarian capital prior to his departure for Berlin to meet the Emperor William.

Although diplomatic quarters in Vienna have by no means abandoned the hope of a peaceful settlement, it appears certain that Austria insists on minimum demands, which include the integrity of Albania, and that she will enforce her will by all the means at her disposal.

Austria confidently reckons on the support of her allies, and the Archduke Ferdinand's visit to Berlin has doubtless to do with this. It may be also that through German channels a last appeal or offer may be made to Russia, the power which will prove the

raced like men wild with a longing to get at the foe."

Since the outbreak of hostilities the Serbian advance has averaged fourteen miles daily. The difficulties have been enhanced by three feet of snow in the last week. The Serbian military organization, says the correspondent, is a model of foresight and capability.

KAISER'S FELICITATIONS

German Ruler's Compliments on Capture of Salonica.

Athens, Nov. 11.—The German Emperor has sent a message to his sister, Princess Sophie, wife of Crown Prince Constantine, conveying his congratulations on the capture of Salonica. Princess Sophie, accompanied by Premier Venizelos, together with the foreign military attaché, whom the Crown Prince invited to join the army of occupation, left for Salonica to-day.

The Crown Prince has requested the detachments which landed from the foreign warships at Salonica to re-embarc, as the Greek troops will now maintain order.

A Greek destroyer has brought to the Piraeus the German steamer Tenedos, which is suspected of having Turkish soldiers hidden aboard.

Torrential rains have interrupted communications, and great damage has been done to the railways and to property throughout the country.

BIG SPHERE FOR RED CROSS

Sick and Wounded Soldiers on Both Sides Estimated at 75,000.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Ambassador Rockhill, at Constantinople, cabled the State Department to-day that there are now 11,000 sick and wounded in the capital of Turkey, practically none of whom are prisoners of war. Seventeen cases of cholera have been brought to the city by soldiers in the last few days, he reports. By the Ottoman government, and there is much sickness, including smallpox, among them.

The American Red Cross authorities here estimate from Mr. Rockhill's figures that there must be about 75,000 sick and wounded soldiers of various nationalities in the field who need care. In order that it may divide its fund in proportion to the needs of the different countries at war, the Red Cross is waiting to hear through the State Department from the American representatives to Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro. The figures from Ambassador Rockhill were the first received.

To keep the American Red Cross informed of conditions in the Balkan war territory, Bernard N. Baker, of the international relief board of the organization, has just started for Europe.

The State Department has found that there are between 600 and 700 Americans in European and Asiatic Turkey, most of them being engaged in educational and missionary work. Approximately two hundred of them, not including children, are under the American General Missionary Board, and there are about one hundred other missionaries from this country.

The European powers most intimately concerned in the Balkan situation have undertaken to extend protection to Americans in Turkey. The various American embassies in Europe were instructed, when informing the various nations of the decision of the United States to send the armored cruisers Tennessee and Montana to Turkish waters, to inquire whether provision had been made or was contemplated by them in the interest of American citizens in Turkey. Replies indicate that instructions issued by Great Britain and Russia had anticipated the desires of the American government.

The cutter Unagala to-day was ordered to remain at Port Said for orders from Ambassador Rockhill at Constantinople.

GETS 4TH WIDOW AT 82

Brooklyn Man Who Lost Wife Nov. 1 Marries Her Relative.

Samuel E. Curtis, eighty-two years old, married his fourth wife, Mrs. Mary McGowan, forty years old, at the rectory of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Brooklyn, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday evening.

Mrs. Curtis has been keeping house for Mr. Curtis for the last few weeks at No. 123 Waverley avenue, but their acquaintance is of much longer duration. Mr. Curtis has a predilection for widows. At the time of the Civil War, when he was serving in the United States Navy, he married Mrs. Catherine Nevils. She died after the war, and he married Mrs. Julia Rino. Twenty years later she died. He married Mrs. Amelia Hurst Matson in 1905.

determining factor in the maintenance of Serbia's demands.

A Belgrade dispatch says that frequent Cabinet councils on the situation are taking place, and that the Prime Minister has now gone to consult with King Peter. The situation is undoubtedly serious on account of the direct divergence of Austrian and Serbian views concerning the occupation by Serbia of any Albanian ports.

An agreement on broad lines exists between the allies as to the division of European Turkey, including Albania, and Serbia holds to the attitude already expressed by her Prime Minister, who said he considered a port on the Adriatic to be absolutely necessary for Serbia.

According to the Russian Foreign Office view, it would be a mistake to exaggerate the significance of Austria's denial of a port on the Adriatic.

The attitude of the Dual Monarchy is regarded here as a temporary aberration. If Russia continues the friendly negotiations with Germany, the latter having asked Russia's intentions with regard to the Dardanelles, and if there should eventually be a conference of the powers there is a disposition here to believe that Austria, in maintaining her present attitude, would be as friendless as Turkey.

AUTO OWNERS CULPABLE

As Responsible as Drivers When in Car, Judge Rules.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.—The rights of the public against the reckless running of automobiles were defined by Judge Sulzberger in the Criminal Court here to-day when he held that an owner of a car who occupied it when an accident occurred was as guilty of manslaughter as the driver. The question came up when Judge Sulzberger sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment a driver on an automobile who had run down and killed a street cleaner.

The judge said the streets of the city belonged to the people, and that the speed of automobiles should be regulated to the walking power of pedestrians. The court said that an owner of an automobile, when he occupied it, was supposed to direct the mode of its use, and that it was not the driver who was concerned in getting to a particular place at a particular time.

BOARD REPLIES TO DIX

Advisers of McKinley Hospital Won't Discuss Situation.

The advisory board of the William McKinley Memorial Hospital League, from which Governor Dix resigned, met in the Metropolitan Life Building yesterday evening and sent a message to the Governor. Dr. C. P. Bulson, the president, merely said that action upon the Governor's resignation had been taken and that no further information would come from them until the board had heard from Governor Dix.

None of the six members of the board on leaving the meeting would discuss the situation.

On Sunday Dr. Bulson declared that the \$50 which the Governor had contributed to the league would be returned to him, and also that action would be taken against the Governor's remarks that "those who are seeking money for the William McKinley Memorial Hospital League are not worthy of support." Dr. Bulson called attention to letters of recommendation received from various banks and the names of those who are on the league's "Council of One Hundred." On that list are the names of twenty-nine Governors, members of the United States Senate, State Treasurers, university presidents and bankers.

Governor Dix accepted his appointment to the advisory board on October 14. He resigned on November 4. Dr. Bulson continued, "If he had communicated with headquarters he would have found that no officers of the league or any member of its boards or committee of one hundred has ever drawn a salary or any emolument, excepting the secretary, who receives \$1,250 a year."

RUSSIA'S NEW NAVAL BUDGET

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—The naval estimates for 1913 include \$24,000,000 for shipbuilding.

K-C Oriental Rugs

Distinctive Designs

For Decorative Purposes

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SLASHED TWELVE TIMES IN WOMAN'S ROOMS

Continued from first page.

apartment of the Greenwich, No. 446 Central Park West.

Mrs. Bennet, the janitor's wife, screamed as he ran down the stairs. "Get a doctor! I'm stabbed!" cried Mr. Judson.

Mrs. Bennet's husband came running in, threw a blanket around Mr. Judson's scantily clad form, then he telephoned to J. Hood Wright Hospital for an ambulance.

"Oh, this is awful," said the young man, "and I'm engaged to the prettiest girl in Philadelphia."

Then Dr. Dickens arrived. He found ten slight slashes on the young man's legs and two on his right shoulder. "My face must be covered; cover my face with something," said Mr. Judson when he was told he would have to go to the hospital.

Mrs. Bennet lent him a heavy veil. Attired in this and an old pair of trousers that the janitor wears firing the furnace, and an old overcoat, also from the store of the janitor, Mr. Judson walked to the ambulance.

To the surgeon Judson gave his address as the Racquet Club, 16th street and Locust avenue, Philadelphia. And to the police he confided that he had been living at the University Club in the same city until he was elected a member of the Racquet Club, being proposed by a relative, Thomas Andrews, cashier of the First National Bank of Philadelphia.

Visitor's Clothes Missing.

In the mean time Detective Wilber and four of his men from the West 100th street station went around to the Dencker apartment and learned that Mr. Dencker had gone out immediately after the hasty departure of Mr. Judson. And all they could find of Mr. Judson's clothes were a pair of shoes and a pair of lavender silk socks.

Mrs. Dencker was invited to go to the police station, where she spent four hours or more in Detective Wilber's office, laughing and chatting over the way she was fooling a half dozen photographers, who were waiting